





From the Young Lady's Friend.

What a pity it is, that the thousandth chance of a gentleman's becoming your lover, should deprive you of the pleasure of a free and unembarrassed, intellectual intercourse with all the single men of your acquaintance! Yet such is too generally the case with young ladies, who have read a great many novels and romances, and whose heads are always running on love and lovers.

Some one has said, that "matrimony is with women the great business of life, whereas with men it is only an incident;" an important one, to be sure, but only one among the many, to which their attention is directed, and often kept entirely out of view during several years of their early life. Now this difference gives the other sex a great advantage over you; and the best way to equalize your lot, and become as wise as they are, is to think as little about it as they do.

The less your mind dwell upon lovers and matrimony, the more agreeable and profitable will be your intercourse with gentlemen. If you regard men as intellectual beings, who have access to certain sources of knowledge of which you are deprived, and seek to derive all the benefit you can from their peculiar attainments and experience; if you talk to them, as one rational being should with another, and never remind them that you are candidates for matrimony, you will enjoy far more than you can by regarding them under that one aspect of possible future admirers and lovers. When that is the ruling and absorbing thought, you have not the proper use of your faculties; your manners are constrained and awkward; you are easily embarrassed, and made to say what is ill-judged, silly, and out of place; and you defeat your own views, by appearing to a great disadvantage.

However secret you may be in these speculations, if you are continually thinking of them, and attaching undue importance to the acquaintance of gentlemen, it will most certainly show itself in your manners and conversation, and will betray a weakness that is held in especial contempt by the stronger sex.

Since the customs of society have awarded to man the privilege of making the first advance towards matrimony, it is the safest and happiest way for woman to leave the matter entirely in his hands. She should be so educated as to consider, that the great end of existence, preparation for eternity, may be equally attained in married or single life; and that no union, but the most perfect one, is at all desirable. Matrimony should be considered as an incident in life, which if it come at all, must come without any contrivance of yours, and therefore you may safely put aside all thoughts of it till some one forces the subject upon your notice, by professions of a peculiar interest in you.

Lively, ingenuous, conversable, and charming little girls, often spoil into dull, bashful, silent young ladies, and all because their heads are full of nonsense about beaux and lovers. They have a thousand thoughts and feelings which they would be ashamed to confess, tho' not ashamed to entertain; and their preoccupation with a subject which they had better let entirely alone, prevents their being the agreeable and rational companions of the gentlemen of their acquaintance, which they were designed to be.

Girls get into all sorts of scrapes by this undue preoccupation of mind; they misconstrue the commonest attentions into marks of particular regard, and thus nourish a fancy for a person who has never once thought of them, but as an agreeable acquaintance. They lose the enjoyment of a party, if certain beaux are not there, whom they expected to meet; they become jealous of their best friends, if the beaux are there, and do not talk to them as much as they wish: every trifle is magnified into something of importance, a fruitful source of misery, and things of real importance are neglected for chimeras. And all this gratuitous pains-taking defeats its own ends! The labor is all in vain; such girls are not the most popular, and those who seem never to have thought about matrimony at all, are sought and preferred before them.

We have been shown in the most striking manner, by Miss Edgeworth, how "manoeuvring" to get husbands defeats its own aims in the old country; and its want of success here is even more complete. Where there is a fair chance of every woman's being married, who wishes it, the more things left to their natural course, the better. Where girls are brought up to be good daughters and sisters, to consider the development of their own intellectual and moral natures as the great business of life, and to view matrimony as a good, only when it comes unsought, and marked by such a success of things inward and outward, as shows it to be one of the appointments of God, they will fully enjoy their years of single life, free from all anxiety about being established, and will generally be first sought in marriage by the wise and good of the other sex; whereas those who are brought up to think the great business of life is to get married, and who spend their lives in plans and manoeuvres to bring it about, are the very ones who remain single, or, what is worse, make unhappy matches.

Policy and propriety both cry aloud to the fair ladies of this country, to let the subject of matrimony alone, until properly presented to their consideration, by those whose right it is to make the first advances. This is at once the safest, wisest, happiest course; and I have been thus explicit upon it, in this chapter, because right or wrong views of this subject will make the greatest difference in your behavior to gentlemen. Let this one fruitful source of error be removed, and you will find it as easy to acquit yourself properly towards the young men, as the young women of your acquaintance.

If the natural feelings of modesty are not sufficient to guard you from all personal familiarity with the young men of your acquaintance, let good breeding, and good taste, aid you in laying down rules for yourself on this head. Never join in any rude plays, that will subject you to being kissed or handled in any way by gentlemen. Do not suffer your hand to be held or squeezed, without showing that it displeases you by instantly withdrawing it. If a finger is put out to touch a chain that is round your neck, or a breast pin that you are wearing, draw back, and take it off for inspection. Accept no unnecessary assistance in putting on cloaks, shawls, over-shoes, or anything of the sort. Be not lifted in and out of carriages, on or off a horse; sit not with another in a place that is too narrow; read not out of the same book; let not your eagerness to see anything induce you to place your head close to another person's. These, and many other little points of delicacy and refinement, deserve to be made fixed habits, and they will sit easily and gracefully upon you, heightening the respect of all who approach you, and operating as an almost invisible, though a very impenetrable fence, keeping off vulgar familiarity, and that desecration of the person, which has too often led to vice.

Riding on horseback or in a chaise, alone with a gentleman, ought to be a mark of confidence, reserved for your most worthy and approved friends, and not done with every common acquaintance that asks you. The dangers attendant on horseback exercise to a lady, are so numerous, that it is always best to have a female friend in company, and if she has her escort, as well as you, your conversation need not be interrupted; and in case of accident, you will have female assistance, and be saved from very awkward predicaments.

The following highly interesting article is taken from the American Almanac for 1837, than which we know no work more admirable in its way. Had any of us been told, forty years since, that the results here given could have come within the compass of possibility, in so short a space of time, we should have regarded the statement as an attempt to play upon our credulity.

#### Internal Improvement; Increased Facilities of Intercourse and Travelling in the United States.

The great and rapid improvement which has taken place in the condition and circumstances of the people of the United States, since the American revolution, is strikingly illustrated by the increased facilities of travelling and intercourse between the different parts of the country, by means of turnpike roads, canals, railroad cars, all of which were, at that time, wholly unknown here, with the exception of stage coaches, which had been established on two or three short routes. But it is since the close of the last war with Great Britain, that the spirit of enterprise, with respect to interest in internal improvement, has been chiefly manifested; it is at the present time, especially active; and promises, should nothing happen to check its progress, to accomplish much more in the ten succeeding years, than has been effected in twice the number of any years that are past.

The present facilities of intercourse are altogether beyond what not only the first settlers of the country, but also the inhabitants no more than fifty years ago, could have conceived to be possible. The following statement of Governor Everett, at the centennial celebration of the settlement of Springfield, Massachusetts, is scarcely an exaggeration. "Such was the difficulty of crossing the pathless wilderness which lay between them (the first settlers of Massachusetts) and the coast, that a man may now travel from Boston to New Orleans by way of Pittsburgh, a distance of more than 2,500 miles, in about as many days as it took the first settlers to reach the banks of Connecticut river."

In the year 1754, a convention of delegates from the English American colonies met at Albany, for the purpose of forming a plan of union; and it was proposed that if the plan were carried into effect, Philadelphia should be the place of meeting. The reasons in favor of the city were called by Dr. Franklin, a member of the convention, who was evidently disposed to give the most favorable representation of the facilities of intercourse which the case admitted, as follows:

"Philadelphia was named as being nearer the centre of the colonies, where the commissioners would be well and cheaply accommodated. The high roads through the whole extent are, for the most part, very good, in which forty or fifty miles a day may very well be, and frequently are, travelled. Great part of the way may likewise be gone by water. In summer time, the passages are frequently performed in a week from Charleston to Philadelphia and New York, and from Rhode Island to New York, through the Sound, in two or three days; and from New York to Philadelphia, by water and land, in two days, by stage, boats, and wheel carriages, that set out every other day. The journey from Charleston to Philadelphia may likewise be facilitated by boats running up Chesapeake bay three hundred miles. But if the whole journey be performed on horseback, the most distant members, viz: the two from New Hampshire and from South Carolina, may probably render themselves at Philadelphia in fifteen or twenty days; the majority may be there in much less time."

But such a change has now taken place, that one may travel with ease from Concord, the capital of New Hampshire, to Philadelphia, or from Boston to the city of Washington, all the way in railroad cars and steamboats, a distance of about four hundred and fifty miles, in less than forty-eight hours; and the passage between

New York and Philadelphia is performed in from seven to eight hours.

Stage coaches were very little known in this country till a period subsequent to the close of the revolutionary war; and for some time after they were introduced, they did not often go more than about forty miles in a day. In England in 1706, the stage coach was four days in going from London to York, a distance of about 200 hundred miles, which has for some years past, been travelled in about 20 hours. The first stage coach drawn by four horses in Massachusetts, of which we have any knowledge, was established in 1774, running between Boston, Salem, and Newburyport. An intelligent gentleman, who travelled in the first stage coach from Boston to Worcester, makes the following statement: "Lemuel Pease, of Shrewsbury, established the first line of stages between Boston and Worcester in 1782, afterwards extended to Hartford, and subsequently to New York. Before that time the public mail was carried on horseback by Messrs. Hyde and Adams alternatively, every thing being conveyed in a pair of saddle bags, and one mail a week only coming from the south. After New York was evacuated by the English in 1783, the mail was extended to that city. But the principal intercourse from the north was by water. In 1786 Mr. Ballard set up the first hack in Boston—it was a chaise, and was stationed by the old stage house. A coach was soon after added."

The first turnpike corporation in Massachusetts was granted in 1715. The oldest canals in the United States of any considerable magnitude, are the Santee canal and Middlesex canal, the former of which was completed in 1802, and the latter in 1808. The oldest canal which has been much used for conveying passengers, is the Erie canal, which was completed in 1825. The oldest railroad in the United States, the Quincy railroad, in Massachusetts, only three miles in length, was finished in 1827. The railroad which was first used in the United States for conveying passengers, is the Baltimore and Ohio railroad—not yet finished—which was opened for passengers from Baltimore to Ellicott's mills, 13 miles, in 1830. The first steamboat that was used in any part of the world for conveying passengers, was one which commenced sailing on the Hudson, between New York and Albany, in 1807.

The first Post Office in America was established at New York, in 1740. In 1790, the number of Post Offices in the United States, was only 75, and the extent of post roads 1,875 miles. In 1835, the number of Post Offices was 10,770; the post routes covered about 112,074 miles. In daily, or less frequent trips, the mails were carried on these routes about 25,869,486 miles, viz: 16,874,050 miles in four horse post coaches and two horse stages, 7,817,973 miles on horseback and in sulkeys; 906,959 miles in steamboats, and 270,504 miles on railroad cars.

The rivers and waters of the United States present a vast field for steamboat navigation, which is more in use here than in any other part of the world. This mode of navigation has produced surprising changes with respect to facilities of intercourse, especially in the extensive region which is watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the western country the present century has witnessed extraordinary changes and wonderful improvement in the arts of civilized life; and a system of internal improvement is now in progress there, which, considering the recent settlement of the country, may be justly regarded as magnificent. The following account of "things seen by a young son of the West," originally published in the "Cincinnati Register," is extracted from the "People's Magazine," for July 13th, 1833:

"I have seen the time when the only boat that floated on the surface of the Ohio was a canoe, propelled by poles used by two persons, one in the bow, and the other in the stern."

"I have seen the day when the introduction of the keel-boat, with a shingle roof, was hailed a mighty improvement in the business of the West."

"I remember the day when the arrival of a Canadian barge (as the St. Louis boats were called at the head of the Ohio) was an important event in the transactions of a year."

"I remember the day when a passage of four months from Natchez to Pittsburgh was called a speedy trip for the best craft on the river, and when the boatman, a race now extinct, leaped on shore after the voyage, and exhibited an air of as much triumph as did the sailors of Columbus on their return from the New World."

"I remember the time when the canoe of a white man dared not to be launched on the bottom of the Alleghany."

"I remember the time when a trader to New Orleans was viewed as the most enterprising amongst even the most hardy sons of the west; on his return from his six months' trip he was hailed as a traveller who had seen the world, the Ohio were a wilderness, and New Orleans was 'toto arbe aliena,' literally cut off from the whole world."

"I have lived to see the day when the desert is flourishing as the rose;—when the race of boatmen has become extinct, and their memories only preserved in the traditional tales of our borderers."

"I have lived to see two splendid cities, one devoted to manufactures, the other to commerce, spring up, where, in my boyhood, nothing appeared like civilization but the hut of the soldier or of the settler."

"I have lived to see a revolution produced by a mechanical philosophy, equal to that effected by the art of printing. It has changed the character of western commerce, and almost

proved that the poetical wish of 'annihilating time and space' was not altogether hyperbolical. By it Pittsburgh and New Orleans have become near neighbors."

"I have lived to see the day when a visit to New Orleans from Cincinnati, requires no more preparation than a visit to a neighboring county. I remember when it required as much previous arrangement as a voyage to California."

"I have lived to see vessels of 300 tons arriving in twelve or fifteen days from New Orleans at Cincinnati; and I calculate to see them arrive in ten days."

"I have lived to see vessels composing an amount of tonnage of upwards of 4,000, tons arrive in one week at the harbor of Cincinnati. 'All these things I have seen, and yet I feel myself to be entitled to be numbered amongst the young sons of the West.'"

The steamboat Mediator has been recently stated to have performed the passage, in July, 1836, from New Orleans to Louisville, in seven days and fifteen hours; at the same rate it would have reached Cincinnati in about eight days, so that the expectation of this 'young son of the West,' is already more than realized."

The canals in the United States, which are now finished, comprise upwards of 2,000 miles in length; the railroads already completed, upwards of 1,500 miles; and the railroads now under contract or in progress, have been recently estimated to amount to more than 3,000 miles. It may doubtless be said, without exaggeration, that railroads are now projected in this country on a more extensive scale than in all other parts of the globe. When the various works of this description, which are now in progress or in prospect, shall be completed, the principal places in the different parts of the country will be brought comparatively near to each other; and one may travel on a continuous line of railroads from Portland to New Orleans, and from various other points on the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

#### POPULAR STATISTICS.

##### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Pop.	Square miles.	Pop. to Square miles.
1836	1836	1836	1836
New York	2,400,000	46,200	46
Pennsylvania	1,600,000	43,960	32
Virginia	1,260,000	64,000	20
Ohio	1,300,000	30,850	34
N. Carolina	800,000	43,802	18
S. Carolina	650,000	30,080	19
Kentucky	800,000	39,015	21
Tennessee	900,000	44,720	19
Massachusetts	700,000	7,800	87
Georgia	620,000	58,200	9
Maryland	500,000	10,320	45
Maine	550,000	31,960	14
Indiana	650,000	34,000	13
N. Jersey	360,000	6,900	42
Alabama	500,000	50,875	10
Connecticut	298,000	4,770	62
Vermont	330,000	10,305	33
N. Hampshire	300,000	10,280	31
Louisiana	350,000	48,000	7
Illinois	320,000	59,130	6
Missouri	350,000	60,384	5
Mississippi	150,000	45,375	3
Rhode Island	110,000	1,360	81
Delaware	59,000	2,068	37
Arkansas	70,000	120,000	4
Dist. Columbia	50,000	100	6,080
Florida Ter.	50,000	57,000	15,510
Michigan Ter.	120,000	33,000	27
Wisconsin Ter.	20,000	58,000	
Oregon Ter.	5,000	144,000	
Missouri Ter.	5,000	200,000	

The number of Indians is supposed to be 400,000. The entire population within the limits of the United States, Indians included, amounts (as nearly as could be ascertained in 1836) to 16,650,000.

#### RELIGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the New Yorker.]

Baptists	4,300,000
Methodists	3,000,000
Presbyterians	2,175,000
Congregationalist	1,400,000
Roman Catholics	800,000
Episcopalians	600,000
Universalists	600,000
Lutherans	540,000
Dutch Reformed	450,000
Christians	300,000
Friends	220,000
Unitarians	180,000
Mormons	12,000
Dunkers	10,000
Shakers	6,000
Moravians	5,000
Swedenborgians	4,000

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Value of imports for the year ending Sept. 30, 1835,	\$149,895,742
Of which there were imported in American vessels	185,288,865
In foreign vessels	14,606,877
American shipping entered the same time	1,352,653 tons
do. do. cleared in the same time	1,400,517 tons
Foreign shipping entered do. do. cleared in the same time	641,310 tons
Value of exports for the year ending Sept. 30, 1835,	\$121,693,577
Of which there were exported of domestic articles	101,189,082
Foreign do.	20,504,495
Domestic articles exported in American ships	70,022,746
In foreign ships	22,166,336

Foreign articles exported in American ships 15,112,475 In foreign ships 5,392,050 The public lands sold in 1835, amounted to \$15,810,795.

The standing Army of the United States, on the peace establishment, is 8221. The Navy of the United States consists of—when all the ships now on the stocks are completed—12 ships of the line, 14 frigates (first class), 3 do. (second class), 15 sloops of war, 8 schooners do.

#### FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Receipts during the year ending Jan. 1, 1834,

Out of the above, \$29,032,508 31 were received from the customs.

Expenditure in the same period.

Expenditure in the year ending Jan. 1, 1835,

Amount of currency in specie paper and circulation of private bank

Notes in 1834,

United States Bank Note

Gold

Silver

Capital invested in selected or deposit banks in 1834-5

Capital invested in State Banks in 1834-5

Capital of the Bank of the U. States chartered by the state of Pennsylvania,

Post Office revenue for

Number Post Offices in that year

Amount coined in the Mint in 1834—

In Gold

In Silver

Total coined in 1834

Total amount of the Gold produced in the mines of the United States in 1834, was valued at

The value of the cotton exported in 1834, was

Great Britain and her colonies take nearly one half of the exports, and send nearly one half of the imports of the United States.

The length of canals in the United States, Jan. 1835, was 2,687 miles; that of railroads 1,600 miles. There are 79 Colleges for public education in the United States; 36 Theological Seminaries; 25 Medical schools; 8 Law Schools. The public schools are very numerous, particularly in New England, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania; while the benevolent institutions of America are not surpassed by those of any other country.

Dr. Watts, in his treatise on Logic, says there is no better method by which to judge of the size of any thing, than "comparison." Therefore, by way of enabling our readers the better to judge of the extent of our vast territories, we subjoin the size of the British Islands in square miles.

England and Wales	58,335
Scotland	39,500
Ireland	30,000

By this it will be seen that Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and the Territories, are each of them larger than England and Wales. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, both of the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Maine, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Michigan are each of them larger than Scotland or Ireland.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Prison Discipline Society.—Boston, May, 1836.—This report commences with a detail of facts respecting Asylums for poor Lunatics. The Governor of Maine stated in his message for January, 1836, that the sum of twenty thousand dollars had been raised by individual donations for the establishment of an Insane Hospital. An eligible site on the east bank of the Kennebec river in Augusta, has been purchased for this purpose.

The agent for the building writes in May, 1836, that the work will probably be completed the next year. The plan adopted is that of the Worcester Hospital. The subject is exciting great interest in New Hampshire and the expectation is cherished that another session of the Legislature will not pass without making legislative provision for the insane poor.

In Vermont it was ascertained that there are 144 insane persons. An act of their legislature in Nov. 1835 direct the State Treasurer to pay the trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, \$2000 per annum for five years; provided however, that none is to be paid, until the building is erected and ready to receive patients. They have determined on a very beautiful location for the Asylum in Brattleborough. Of the McLean Asylum in Charleston, Mass. the Board of managers report that this Asylum has illustrated in the experience of the last year the advantage of introducing public worship into these institutions. The authors of this report call the attention of the public to the necessity of establishing an Asylum for poor lunatics in the city of Boston.

In regard to the Worcester Asylum, they remark, that this Asylum, the first of the kind in the United States, was designed to do by system, and for ages, what Pinel did in a single instance in Paris. This original and noble institution has been in successful operation during the last year. 113 patients were received, and 112 discharged, and 119 remained. Of those discharged, 62 recovered, and 23 improved. It is said that a much larger proportion of those

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recovered whose insanity has been of short standing. Hence the necessity of providing for them early. The management of this institution, under the superintendence of Dr. S. B. Woodward, is said to be excellent. There is yet no Asylum for poor lunatics in the State of Rhode Island, nor in Connecticut, though the Retreat, at Hartford, receives some patients of this class. A building is partly erected for poor lunatics in the city of New York, on Blackwell's Island. There are probably three hundred lunatics and idiots in the city of New York.

On the 24th of March, 1836, the Legislature of New York State appropriated \$6000 for the establishment of an Asylum for poor lunatics, but the location for the building has not yet been appointed. Many things have indicated that the way is preparing for the erection of an Asylum in the district of Columbia.

\$2000 were appropriated by the Legislature of Ohio, in the winter of 1835, to purchase a site for the buildings for an Asylum. The location was fixed in Columbus, Ohio, in full view of the State house. The general plan of the Worcester building was adopted. Preparations are making, likewise, for establishing Lunatic Asylums in Upper Canada and New-Brunswick.

The next subject of the report is that of Penitentiaries and State Prisons. The Commissioners appointed by the legislature of the State of Maine, to report a system of prison discipline for the State, report in favor of the Auburn plan of building, and recommend Hinkle's Plan on the Kennebec river, at Hallowell, as the most suitable location, for a Penitentiary. In the Maine State Prison, there has lately been a revival of religion, and many of the prisoners have given satisfactory evidence of a change of heart. In the State Prison in New Hampshire, religious services are held on the Sabbath. Punishment is solitary confinement, without bedding, and an allowance of bread and water. Stripes very seldom. Convicts take their meals in cells. Lock step is part of the system. Cells have ventilators passing out at the roof. The management of the State prison in Vermont is very nearly the same as above. In the State Prison at Charleston, Mass. many who were unable to read, have been taught to read the bible; the earnings of the prison last year, exceeded all expenses \$7000. A new state prison, in Rhode Island, is now building, about one mile west of Providence. The plan of the building adopted, is that of Haviland, intended for solitary confinement, day and night, but admitting of solitary confinement at night and labor by day. In the State prison at Weathersfield, Conn. the actual gain of the last year, above all expenses, has been about \$6000.

The method of teaching the ignorant to read, has been as follows.—The learner with no book but the bible, stands on one side of the grated door of his cell, and the teacher on the other side, and learner is made to trace the shape of the letters on the one side of his cell, to listen to the name and then pronounce it—and go on until he has completed a sentence. About one half, when committed, were unable to write, and one sixth unable to read. In the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., the business of lock making has been dispensed with among the prisoners, as it taught them the principles of locks, and caused them frequently to practice house breaking, when discharged from prison. In the female penitentiary at Sing Sing, N. Y., the present number of female convicts is only 24. The report says of the new penitentiary in Philadelphia, that it falls in comparison with the Auburn system, in regard to health, reformation, earnings and moral and religious instruction. Its plan is solitary confinement, day and night.

Among the causes of crime, the authors of the report enumerate, 1. Intemperance, which is a greater cause of vice than any other. 2. Ignorance. 3. Want of parental control, and a steady home. It is said that a very large proportion of convicts are such as, when young had no parental home. Among the means of reformation they enumerate—resident chaplains—pious matrons—and sabbath schools. It is said that at the State prison at Auburn, N. J., more than 1000 convicts have received instruction in this school during the ten years of its existence, nearly 400 of whom were unable to read when they entered it. They enumerate many important causes of reformation in the new penitentiaries, and call public attention to the importance of effort in behalf of discharged convicts. Imprisonment for debt, they remark, still exists to a barbarous extent in many of our states.—*Boston Statesman.*

**Extraordinary piece of good fortune.** Some weeks ago, a packet charged with heavy postage was received here by a man in indigent circumstances, named Lefebvre. He was not able to pay the postage, and his son, to whom it was afterwards offered, was on the point of refusing it, when a fellow workman of the latter, named Gile, said—"one cannot tell what good fortune it may bring; I will advance the postage." The packet was opened and the astonishment of the poor man may be conceived, when he read a decree of a French Court of Police, informing him that his father Lefebvre, was sole heir of Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Danzig, and that he had only to come and receive the eight millions (\$230,000) left by his illustrious relative. Lefebvre, the father, immediately set out for Paris, accompanied by a good lawyer.—*Brunswick paper.*

**A Paradox.** "Waiter," said a young fellow, going into a coffee house one rainy day, "I hope you have got a good fire, for I am confoundedly wet, and let me have something to drink directly, for I am confoundedly dry also."

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, December 6, 1836.

The last Session of the present Congress commenced yesterday. There is promise of abundant business to occupy its attention, and much of it of an interesting and important character. The brevity of its term, the ordinary business which must necessarily be attended to, added to the interminable debates to which they are prone, give little hope of the consummation of much important matter which demands their attention. The Surplus Revenue demands and will receive their attention, and we hope that by their acts they will manifest that they intended the law of the last session only as a temporary expedient, for the disposition of the surplus which had accumulated in the Treasury, and not as a precedent for a course of policy to be pursued hereafter. We trust that no immediate blow will be struck at the root of the evil—for such we hold it to be—and that provision will be immediately made for a reduction of the duties on the necessities of life so as to prevent a further accumulation of surplus revenue in the Treasury. Let liberal appropriations be made for such objects as the public good requires and the constitution permits, and for the future draw no more money from the pockets of the people than is necessary to defray a prudent and economical administration of the government. This we believe to be the wish of the people, and this we are satisfied a due regard to their interest requires.

Public sentiment will also require some explanation of the projected and rather disastrous campaign against the Indians during the past season. We trust that the abolition question will not again interrupt the business of Congress, but that its friends will content themselves with their efforts to influence the sentiments of the people by argument and persuasion.

The late vote of the people on the Presidential question may be regarded as in some degree indicative of their sentiments on many of the important political questions which agitate the public mind at the present time. As we before observed there are many questions of deep importance which will engage the attention of the present Congress, as the time is short, it will require the exercise of unusual diligence to dispose of them satisfactorily.

### THE ELECTION.

The electoral votes which may be considered as positively ascertained give Van Buren 139. There appears to be little doubt but that he has also received the votes of the following States, viz. Alaska 7, Louisiana 5, Illinois 5, making in the whole 156, more than enough to elect him. There is also a probability that he may get some if not all of the three following States, viz. Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas. His election by the people appears to be admitted on all hands.

The Electors meet in the Capitals of their respective States tomorrow, to give in their votes for President and Vice President.

### The Philadelphia Saturday News.

This valuable literary paper came to us last week on a truly mammoth sheet. Its usual size is that of one of the largest papers which we receive, but on this occasion its size was doubled. "It contains the whole of FRANKLIN'S OFFICIALS for 1837, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 324 closely printed pages of letter press." And this is by no means all of the interesting and valuable matter contained in a single number and then ask themselves where they can obtain so much instruction and amusement at the same price. The reputation of the paper is established, as one of the most interesting papers of the kind which we receive.

We invite the attention of our female readers to the advertisement of the publishers of the Lady's Book, which will be found in this day's paper. If that does not possess attractions enough to induce them to subscribe, then let them examine the last number of the work and its splendid engraving of the fashions.

### Geology and Natural History of the State.

We have received a copy of the circular addressed to the citizens of this State by Dr. Jackson, Geologist to the State, and printed by order of the Board of Internal Improvement, inviting the co-operation of the citizens in the arduous labors in which he is engaged. He solicits aid in collecting specimens of the various minerals, rocks, and soils of the State. Specimens of Natural History are also requested to be sent and deposited in the State House at Augusta. We hope there will be found among our citizens public spirit and individual enterprise enough to respond to the call, and thus to form a Cabinet of Natural History, honorable as well as beneficial to the State and her citizens.

We hardly expect to receive the President's Message in season for our next paper, but if we can obtain it no exertions on our part will be spared, to present it to our readers in our next number.

**North Carolina.**—Fifty-two counties give Mr. Van Buren 2978 majority. Ten counties to be heard from.

**Missouri.**—The St. Louis Republican of the 19th, estimates the whig majority in the County at 150 or 200. Last August it was 742. No other Counties heard from.

The Missouri Argus says Washington County has given a Van Buren majority; St. Genevieve ditto; Marion, ditto; 150 St. Charles a small majority for White. The Argus expresses its belief that not a dozen out of fifty Counties in the state have gone against Van Buren.

**Kentucky.**—Returns from seventy three counties give Harrison 20,581, Van Buren, 15,827.

**Indiana.**—Sixty-one counties heard from give Harrison 16,563, Van Buren 7,121.

**Tennessee.**—The counties heard from in Tennessee give White 18,678, Van Buren 11,529.

**Mississippi.**—The Natchez Courier of November 8th, says—"The polls were opened yesterday and 564 votes were received, three hundred and fifty of which were for the White candidates."

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

**Alabama.**—We have returns from only two counties in this state, Mobile and Montgomery (in part.) In the former county the Van Buren ticket succeeded by a majority of 125 votes in the latter county, (four precincts to be heard from.) White has 750 and Van Buren 511 votes.

**Rhode Island.**—The majority for the Demo-

cratic Electors, according to the official returns is 254.

**Louisiana.**—The Journal of Commerce gives returns from parishes, not all complete, which give Van Buren 943, White 890. In the same parishes, two years ago, when the opposition ticket was carried by 1510 majority, the vote for governor stood 912 Dem. 1164 Fed. The Journal adds—"P. S.—Since the above was in type we have returns from fifteen additional parishes which give White 1201, 1493. The parish of St. Martin is reported to have given White 100 majority."

**Michigan.**—This territory, in anticipation of becoming a State, has chosen three Electors. In ten of the twelve counties heard from, Democrats have been chosen to the Legislature.

**Illinois.** The only information we have from this state is the following:

From the Missouri Republican.

**Alton, (Ill.)** Nov. 8th, 1836.—Our majority in this county will be about three hundred. The vote stands as follows:

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
In Allton,	304	267
Upper Allton,	197	125
Scarritt's Prairie,	39	1
Edwardsville,	89	innj.

In Illinois, Morgan, Oregon, Macopin, and St. Clair counties have given about 12 to 1500 majority for Van Buren, and Sangamon and Madison have given 7 or 800 majority for the Whigs.

The majority for Van Buren in Illinois will be decided, but not so large and overwhelming as in Missouri.—*Missouri Argus.*

### THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

ACTION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES.—It will doubtless be interesting to our readers to be informed of the action of the several State Legislatures, as it transpires, in relation to the money proposed to be deposited with the several States by the late act of Congress.

The action of two States only, (Rhode Island and Tennessee,) has reached us.

Rhode Island has accepted the deposit, and passed an act directing the money to be loaned to the Banks in the State at 5 per cent., and the interest to be appropriated to the support of public schools.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act empowering the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer to receive the money on giving the "necessary pledges for its safe keeping and return when required. They are to deposit it in the Union Bank and in the Planter's Bank of Tennessee—the banks giving bond to receive it at their own charge, repay it when required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and pay to the State 5 and 6 per cent. interest upon it—and if these Banks decline, then to deposit it with the Memphis Bank."

The Union and Planter's Banks are we believe the Banks of Deposit of the U. S. for the State of Tennessee. We do not learn that the interest was specially appropriated—it will therefore go into the Treasury, and be appropriated in common with the revenue arising from the State Tax.—[Augusta Age.]

**VERMONT.** The Legislature of Vermont has passed an act requiring the State Treasurer to receive its share of the Surplus Revenue, whenever paid by the U. S., and deliver it over to trustees to be appointed by the several towns for that purpose, in proportion to the population of the several towns in 1830, to be loaned to the citizens at six per cent.; the principal to remain the property of the several towns, unless called for by the United States; the interest to be appropriated to the support of common schools; distribution of interest to equalized after 1840, according to their population of the towns.—lb.

**Extensive Bank Robbery.** The vaults of the Oneida Bank, at Utica, were entered on Sunday the 20th inst. and the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand six hundred dollars extracted therefrom, besides about six thousand dollars in notes and checks. The money stolen consisted of notes on the banks of Rome, Albany, and New York, and the other banks in the State, with about \$6000 on the banks in the Eastern States. In order to effect the robbery, six locks had to be unbolts, five of which were effected by keys and the other broken open.—The directors offer a reward of \$6000 for the recovery of the money and the arrest and conviction of the thief; or \$2000 for the arrest and conviction of the thief alone.

The present Queen Christina, of Spain, is one of the most remarkable of royal personages for her extreme beauty and the fascination of her manners. It is a singular fact that every one of her Premiers has successively become enamoured of his Queen and sovereign. Martinez de la Rosa, the first, wrote exquisite sonnets upon her. Mendizabal could not conceal his desperate passion; and Munoz, her present major dowry, reigns triumphant in her affections.—[Bost. Trans.]

The Pacha of Egypt says that he has a strong mind to drain the Nile, and thereby redeem millions of acres of land which would enable him to produce more cotton than Uncle Sam himself. We don't know what has got into the Turks—the Sultan trusted the women of his harem out of their prison for a day or two, a while ago.—Gal.

An Austrian brig from Trieste, which was spoken off Long Branch on the 14th inst., reports that the cholera was raging dreadfully in that city.—(date not known.) The U. S. Frigate Poloma was at Malaga for the protection of the merchants there, who are very much exposed in consequence of the civil war.

**Important.** We understand that letters have been received in this city from Havana, stating that they are in momentary expectation of an insurrectionary movement there, and that many of the inhabitants are shipping their property to the United States, and preparing to follow it.—[Bost. Post.]

**Texas.** The New Orleans Standard of Nov. 9th, says that David G. Burnett has resigned the presidency of Texas; and General SAMUEL HOUTSROX has been appointed substitute till his own time arrive.

**Vesuvius.** At Naples on the 23rd of September, some inconsiderable eruptions of lava took place from the crater of Vesuvius. The flames rose at times to a great height; but the moonlight hindered them from being clearly distinguished. A catastrophe is expected shortly.

**Timely Advice.**—"My dear fellow" said a half corned wag to a brother rummy, a little raggeder than Lazarus in the painted cloth, "take my advice and get under cover as soon as possible."

"Get under cover for what?"

"Because if you don't get out of harm's way before that big black cloud of wind arrives here it will whip you to death with your rags!"

**Encouragement to Dentists at the South.**—The editor of the Camden, S. C. Journal says an itinerant dentist lately called at a house in the neighborhood of that town, and applied for business. Don't you want your teeth drawn? says he to the owner.—No?—Don't your wife?—No. None of your children? No. Can't you give some sort of a job? says the dentist. Why says the gentleman, I have an old cross-cut saw the teeth of which are out of order. You can have that job if you will fix'em.

**Lightning vs. Rocks.** Some Prussians, in order to get rid of an enormous rock, and to avoid the ordinary expense of the undertaking, bored a deep hole into it, into which was fixed a bar of iron, twenty-eight feet high, for the purpose of attracting lightning. After which, it is stated, on the first thunder storm, the rock was shattered into peices.

### MARRIED.

In Turner, by Rev. George Bates, Mr. Church F. Leavett to Miss Mary French. By Eld. Haze, Mr. Francis Safford, of Turner, to Miss Polly Mallet, of Leeds. In Gardiner, by Rev. Orrin Farnham, of Portland, to Miss Catherine A. Grant. At the town farm, in North Yarmouth, according to an unanimous vote of the town, at the September meeting, Mr. Stephen Hall, aged 43, to Miss Lydia Kelley, aged 77.

### DIED.

In Bangor, Mrs. Mary, wife of Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. aged about 45.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

**JAMES M. BUCK,** late of Paris in the County of Oxford, Physician, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to him, at his office, in the County of Oxford, at Paris, Nov. 29, 1836. SIMEON NORRIS. Sw17

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-ninth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

On the petition of Martha Parrie, administratrix of the estate of James Parrie, late of Hebron, in said county deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and paying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-ninth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

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Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

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Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

**BETSEY BRADFORD,** late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to him, at his office, in the County of Oxford, at Paris, Nov. 29, 1836. STEPHEN BRADFORD. Sw17

### Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the estate of

**JOSEPH LOTHROP,** late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, represent, hereby give notice that six months from this date has been allowed to creditors for exhibiting and proving their claims; and that we shall attend for that purpose at the house of Z. Long in Buckfield, on the second Mondays of January and May next. ZADOCK LONG, } Com'rs. ELIJAH JORDAN, } Sw17

### NOTICES.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, PORT & SHERBURY WINE—the genuine article for sickness.—No Mistake. Also—First rate Box, Cake, and Cask RAISINS, and fresh PIGS. W. E. GOODNOW. Sw17

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, A. D. 1836. THE undersigned, inhabitants of the northerly part of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, humbly represent, that as they are now situated in said town, they are obliged to travel six miles over a very bad and hilly road to attend town meetings, trainings, &c. that they form one school district with about ten scholars, consequently derive little benefit from schooling.—They further represent, that they are situated but about three miles from the place of public business in the town of Sweden, and one mile from a school house in said town. They therefore for the above reasons, pray your Hon. Body that so much of the northerly part of the town of Lovell, with the inhabitants thereon, as is situated to the south of Keizer's river until it intersects the town of Sweden, be set off from said town of Lovell and annexed to the town of Sweden, and as in duty bound will ever pray. SMITH KNEELAND, & 4 others.

### STATE OF MAINE.

In SENATE, February 19, 1836. On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a Newspaper published in Paris, three weeks successively the last publication to be thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and show cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Sent down for concurrence. JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, February 23, 1836. Read and concurred. JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

A true Copy—Attest, WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, 25th inst. four yearling heifers, two of them numbered 105, and two 107, supposed to belong to some drover. The owner can have said heifers by proving property and paying charges. Paris, November 23, 1836. SAMUEL W. DOE.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to emigrate to the west, would most respectfully request those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of January next, and save expense.

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note for twenty dollars and interest, given by me to Thomas Calder, dated 20th Nov. 1835, payable in one year from date, as I have received no value therefor and shall not pay it. CHRISTOPHER ORR. Sw15

### CAUTION.

THE subscriber gave his note of hand to John Farrington of Andover, sometime in May last, for the sum of forty-five dollars, and interest, payable in one year; no consideration having been received therefor the payment will be resisted by all legal means. JOHN SMALL. Sw15

Letter B., Nov. 16, 1836.

### SCHOOL BOOKS.

OF almost every description now on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Oxford Bookstore.—Just added, The Young Bride at Home. Campbell's Grammar, an excellent work for new beginners, wholesale or retail. Singing Books, various kinds. Well enough for the Vulgar, No. 12, of Sargent's Temperance Tales. W. E. GOODNOW. Norway-Village, Nov. 14, 1836. Sw13

### FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, one Share in the Norway Social B. Library, cheap. W. E. GOODNOW. Norway-Village, Nov. 14, 1836. 315

Also, a good single SLEIGH. Terms liberal.

### Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz :

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Veru Sore, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scarcity, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimples and Catarrhes of face, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taints when discharges have failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the Blood and Humors—are assured that

DR. RELF'S

### Botanical Drops!

Continue Unfalsified, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all these complaints.—In proof of which, read the following:—Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing. Extract of a letter. Sir—My legs which before did not look like a human limb, is now loaded up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief. Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage. He declares, to use his own words, 'I am doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him' from the grave. Numerous instances have 'scattered' where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine."

Get Price \$1 for both Articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sold proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 39, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. LOCKPORT, at No. 111 and 113 South Street, New York, and Wm. V. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him. Large d. c. to those who buy to sell again. No. 1. 9.

### DRUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR

### The Piles!

One of the best and most thoroughly known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use; it affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and the accompanying symptoms of pain in the bowels, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility. Get Price \$1 for both Articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted. None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sold proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 39, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. LOCKPORT, at No. 111 and 113 South Street, New York, and Wm. V. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him. Large d. c. to those who buy to sell again. No. 1. 9.



From the Republican Journal.  
**FLOURING WHEAT.**  
The following article, which was originally published in the Maine Farmer, and written by Mr. Elijah Wood of Winthrop, on raising and flouring wheat, is, at this time, deserving the particular attention of the whole community. It is now admitted on all sides, that the great staples of human subsistence are enormously high and the public prints assure us that the prices of bread stuffs must go still higher,—that Flour, the leading article, will range as high as 15 dollars per barrel. These predictions are predicted upon the supposition that the crops are not equal to the consumption, and are apparently published from the best of motives—to warn the people to economize and prepare for the consequences of short crops.

These judicious warnings, however, seem to be generally disregarded. We have been so long accustomed to a profusion of good things cheap, and to hear such a continual ranting of late, about the evils of speculation, that now, when we are overtaken by an estimated deficiency in the first necessary of life and real high prices, we turn a deaf ear to all warning, disbelieving that a scarcity threatens us, and charging the high prices to the speculators; we live on in our accustomed prodigality.

The wheat flour of the south and west has so long been afforded so cheap, that it has become, to a very great extent, the chief bread-stuff of all classes; and even our farmers blanket after it, as did a people of old after leeks and onions of Egypt. Wheat is not now grown, with us for a market, and many farmers who do grow it, think it hardly worth thrashing and carrying to mill, while the coarser grains, corn, rye, barley, and buckwheat have been very generously appropriated to the subsistence of the four footed tribe. But I have wandered from my purpose, which was to call the attention of the public to the essay of Mr. Wood. Having no wheat thrashed, and to begin the process of economizing, I tried the experiment by mixing white corn flour, with Genesee flour, and find it makes excellent bread. One quarter or one third white corn flour mixed with 3-4th or 2-3ds southern flour makes a bread that few persons would discover by looks or taste was not made of all wheat flour. I have tried white corn for flouring because it does not change the color of the bread; yellow would no doubt taste as well, but not better, but then it won't look so white; the bread won't be so fashionable, and then our wives will insist upon it, it don't taste so well. But try it—it is worth trying.

**RAISING AND FLOURING WHEAT.**  
**MR. HOLMES.**—I find your correspondents are reviewing the wheat raising topic, and I am pleased to find them awake to the subject.

I should be glad if I could make any observations which would be beneficial to the public as it respects the culture of this grain, possibly I can. In regard to grinding or flouring I have no doubt my remarks, though perhaps not new to all, will be useful to every one, who will adopt the practice which I shall recommend.—First as to the raising. In regard to clover or sward land for a crop, I find that it ought to have some manure turned in as well as a small top dressing to ensure a good crop, such as ashes or plaster. The slow growth of wheat on such land owing to the gradual rotting of the sod, prevents much danger from blight or blast. The same may be said of the crop after peas. Pasture land will produce an excellent crop, if turned over with a top dressing of ashes, say five or six bushels to the acre, even if no manure is turned in, and perhaps may be the most sure method of raising wheat in this part of the country. I find by my own experience strengthened by the observations of Dr. Bates, that on all sandy soils with gravel as a subsoil, or clay if it is five deep; steeped or leached ashes and clay as a manure, will ensure the crop of wheat.

Second, as to the flouring or grinding of wheat. When we have raised the wheat; we ought to be able to make the best of the article it is capable of, and I hope your readers will pardon me if I relate a few facts and give some reason, why this business should be better attended to, if we wish to compete with other wheat growing countries. It seems to be necessary to keep the mill-stones apart by the hardest corn, in order to get either fine flour or the greatest quantity. I once carried to the mill in Winthrop, one and a half bushels, and paid the miller, Mr. Stanley, for grinding it, instead of giving him the toll as usual.

After the wheat had passed through the cleanser, I scattered in three quarts of corn as evenly as I could, and weighed the flour it made.—It was allowed by all to be finer and lighter than that made from the same wheat without the corn.

It yielded 50 1-3 lbs., to the bushel.—Four bushels would have made 196 lbs. of flour and a fraction over, which would of course make a fraction over a barrel.

Mr. Sanborn of Wales stood by. He had brought some very good wheat to mill, and he put in two quarts of corn to the bushel which he raised year before last. He afterwards told me that he obtained 54 pounds to the bushel.

Try it brother Farmers, and my word for it, you will never grind, or rather flat out wheat, as you have done, and give the residue to the hogs, calling it wheat bran, when there is at least ten pounds of flour in it. I am told that at the South, it is always done, and may not expect that one fourth at least of corn is put in, and then is really better than when none at all is put in.

I had in my bushel and a half, nine pounds and three fourths of coarse or second sort, so that in fact I had more than fifty pounds of eat-

able flour. My wheat was very dry, if it had for a short time been placed over some steam, so as to moisten it a little, the hull would have been less cut by the mill, and the flour would have been better.

This I am told is sometimes practised at some flour mills. Will any farmer longer neglect to raise wheat and grind it in the best manner,—and pay away all his money for flour and be in consequence as poor as a church mouse? Or will you take care of yourselves? It remains with you to say. Without economy no one can expect to have much, but with it, and a little industry, every thing.

If you neglect to raise your bread, or if you do raise a little, and give one fifth to the hogs under the name of wheat bran, at the same time extol Southern flour and prefer it to your own, merely because it is ground better and finer, you must expect yourselves and the State to lag behind the others in wealth and improvement. Our mills I believe are good, and I have ever found the millers accommodating. Look to yourselves, brother Farmers.

**ELIJAH WOOD.**

**EDUCATION.** We extract from the *Boston Reformer*, the following remarks on the education of the People, particularly the laboring class, by the Rev. Dr. CHANNING:

"What is Education? This is one of the watchwords, almost a cant word of the day; but few terms are so vague. It is said by the friends of the working classes, that their first great want is a better education. Let us try to understand what this is.

The great end of education is not to train a man to get a living. This is plain, because life was given for a higher end than simply to toil for its prolongation. A comfortable subsistence is indeed very important to the purposes of life, be this what it may. A man half fed, half clothed, and fearing to perish from famine or cold, will be too crushed in spirits to do the proper work of a man. He must be set free from the iron grasp of want, from the constant pressure of painful sensations, from grinding, ill-regulated toil. Unless a man be trained to get a comfortable support, his prospects of improvement and happiness are poor. But if his education aims at nothing more, his life will turn to little account.

To educate a man is to unfold his faculties, to give him the free and full use of his powers, and especially of his best powers. It is first to train the intellect, to give him a love of truth, and to instruct him in the processes by which it may be acquired. It is to train him to soundness of judgment, to teach him to weigh evidence, and to give him a thirst for knowledge, which will give him faculties in action through life. It is to aid him in the study of the outward world, to initiate him into the physical sciences, so that he will understand the principles of his trade or business, and will be able to comprehend the phenomena which are continually passing before his eyes. It is to make him acquainted with his own nature, to give him that most important means of improvement, self-comprehension.

In the next place to educate a man, is to train the conscience, to give him a quick, keen discernment of the right, to teach him duty in its great principles and minute applications, to establish in him immovable principles of action. It is to show him his true relation to God and his fellow beings, and the immutable obligations laid on him by these. It is to inspire him with the idea of perfection, to give him a high moral aim, and to show how this may be maintained in the commonest toils, and how every thing may be made to contribute to its accomplishment.

Further, to educate a man in this country, is to train him to be a good citizen, to establish him in the principles of political science, to make him acquainted with our history, government, and laws, to teach him our great interest as a nation, and the policy by which they are to be advanced, and to impress him deeply with his responsibility, his great trust, his obligations to disinterested patriotism, as a citizen of a free state.

Again, to educate a man is to cultivate his imagination and taste, to awaken his sensibility to the beautiful in nature and art, to give him the capacity of enjoying the writings of men of genius, to prepare him for the innocent and refined pleasures of literature.

I will only add, that to educate a man is to cultivate his powers of expression, so that he can bring out his thoughts with clearness and strength, and exert a moral influence over his fellow creatures. This is essential to the true enjoyment and improvement of social life."

The Philadelphia Gazette publishes the following letter of advice, said to have been written in 1780 by a dying editor, and appended to his will, as a part of a bequest to his son. The father's fruit of experience is worth recording, although it has been said by a sage philosopher that the error of parents are lost on their children, and each generation commits its own.

My son—I shall soon be gone, and you will have the management of the concern. Never expect to sustain your paper upon any other foundation than its merits. Be prudent, temperate, and upright. Work hard, be civil to every body, and particularly to your customers. If they call themselves your patrons, I would not mind it; let them call themselves nabobs if they please, so long as they pay for their paper; never exhibit that aristocracy, which is a part of the original sin that is in us all, in any such way for it will do no good, my son. Above all things never put it in the power of any man to say, "that is our paper," we subscribed twenty dollars apiece to keep it up; for as sure as you

live, sooner or later, something will be printed that somebody won't like, and then somebody will drop his subscription to get your paper down. One man will withdraw, or become a little water-gruelly towards you because you are too severe upon sinners and upon sin; and another because you are not half severe enough. Another will give you that half way support that is more injurious than no support at all, and if your paper is praised by some old fashioned, honest hearted man, he will reply, in pudent and well balanced phraseology, that he does not know but it is so, and he does not know as it is not so. Every morning read attentively the file of the old man, jackass, and his little boy. Never omit it, as long as you live. You will have many things to encounter, that are not very agreeable. Anonymous letters of an impudent character, burnt at once never mention them to any one, not even to your wife. When a customer drops the paper, do not display your displeasure, by an extraordinary appearance of civility, when you happen to meet him again. Never run about to pick up crumbs of comfort, nor ask any man what he thinks of this, that, or the other article in your paper, which your wits yourself. Be cautious in putting in your advertisement—I lost a good advertising customer by placing another man's advertisement of molasses before his own.—With your good common sense you will do well enough. The public will respect you for your independence, but you must remember there is the same difference between real natures and the artificial manufactured at home. In a word, fear God and shame the devil.

**GOOD NATURE.**—Many persons are surprised that they do not get along in the world.—They are sensible of possessing good abilities, and a talent for business. They are active, industrious, and persevering—yet while they forever remain at the bottom of the ladder, they see others mounting up step by step, whose qualifications are no better than their own, and who laugh much more than they labor. Such disappointed individuals do not seem to know that a sour, anxious visage—a grave business air is less attractive even to deep and calculating men, than eye sparkling with good humor, and a mouth dimpled with smiles. Customers flock around the good natured man, drawn by an attraction which they would be unwilling to own to themselves. Every one has sorrows enough of his own, and does not feel disposed to bear the burden of others' griefs—and the grave melancholy carries in his countenance an appeal to our sympathies. But, above all, let not the selfish and selfish man wonder that he is forever unsuccessful in his undertakings. His consequence in the community must be very great, and his influence very powerful to induce mankind to brave his frowns and his snarls in order to take advantage of either. Such a man may do well when he brings the first fruit to market, or holds in his hands such goods as cannot be purchased elsewhere; but if he is obliged to take his chance with his rivals, his infirmity will soon render abortive all his exertions and sage calculations. It would be well for many storekeepers if they knew the influence which good nature exerts over the hearts of men.

Many persons are wrought upon by complacency and kind looks more than by interest, and would prefer purchasing an inferior article of a man who treated them with politeness, to making a better bargain of a sour and reserved tradesman. It is the fault of all ill-natured persons to imagine that people look up to them with great respect—they think they are avoided and that no familiarity is attempted with them, because they are held in awe—that if they are not loved, they are, at least, feared. This is a great mistake—and proves fatal to the prospect of many. They are shunned for the same reason that we avoid a snappish cur, and they are despised as sincerely. Their self-esteem provokes the mirth of their acquaintances for a while, and then they are forgotten forever.

Much has been written on the subject of good nature, and every one is willing to acknowledge its potency. Let the unfortunate and disappointed man try the experiment—but let him collect that to be good natured requires something more than empty smiles and guffaws, and that good nature requires the practice of all the Christian virtues. That is the reason that we have so few persons of genuine good nature in the world.—[N. E. Galaxy.]

**HOW TO CURE A MAN WHO WISHES TO DOWN.**—I recollect, said a shipmaster the other day, having a fellow who sailed with me several voyages, who always when he got tipsy, threatened to drown himself, and used to cause a great deal of alarm on board the vessel on those occasions. One time, I was in the cabin making up my log book, I heard a tremendous bustle on deck; and running up to learn the cause, I saw it arose from this fellow attempting to jump overboard, and his messmate keeping him from so doing. I thought I would try an experiment, and despatched one of the hands for the deep sea line. I listened this firmly about him and contrived to have the lead which was 44 lbs weight, hanging at his stern. I then pitched the fellow in the water, and let him go down 20 fathoms. He was pulled up to the surface, and after giving time for him to breathe a little let go down again. He was again drawn up to the bulwark of the vessel. "For God's sake, don't drown me!" cried he. "To be sure I will," said I, won't, it take the sins off your head, you lubber! and I then dropped him in again with tremendous force, the lead carrying him down a considerable depth. After this ducking he was taken on deck, completely exhausted; and sailed with me for three years afterwards, and the quietest hand I had, and never threatened or attempted to drown himself again.

**BREAD.** In consequence of the extravagant price which is now demanded for wheat flour, attention has been directed to the use of superfine rice flour. One part of this united with three of wheat flour, makes the most wholesome and by far the cheapest family bread. It is now extensively used by the family bakers in New York, and found to make superior bread to wheat flour alone. A correspondent in the Connecticut Courant, states that rice flour is pure farina, nutritious,—that it is perfectly dry, and therefore makes more bread to the barrel than any other flour. It is the most wholesome of all farinaceous substances being the sole food of millions in Asia, where protracted lives are ascribed to the constant use of this simple food. There is no gluten in rice, which makes it palpable with no condiment but common salt and fit to eat without the process of fermentation. The difference in the price of the two kinds of flour is an object worthy the attention of families;—a barrel of wheat flour ought to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds; and at the present prices, this is upwards of five cents a pound; and this, too, being more or less damp, leaves not more than one hundred and ninety pounds of food. The rice flour is perfectly dry, is all food, far more wholesome, and sells at a price somewhat below this rate, [Poulson.]

**A CHILD'S PHILOSOPHY.**—Little G—, when playing the other day in a pile of wood, fell down and hurt himself. As he lay crying very bitterly, one of his friends passing by, lifted him up, and patting him on the head, said to him—"Come, my little boy, don't cry, it will be well tomorrow." "Well," said he, sobbing, "then I will not cry tomorrow."

The Boston Centinel says, within the last two months, upwards of ten thousand emigrants from England and Ireland, have sailed from New York, to return to their native land. Many of the people of the United States will unite in wishing them speedy passages and a safe return. "Good luck to them all."

### PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the root, it gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is so thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

### REMARKABLE CURES!

A gentleman near Greenfield writes—"I have cured a Corn, which for years had caused him insupportable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies) and having received great relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the Corn, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am."

Ag. Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have used all of all you sent me, and find the article to be all I professed to be, as those who have used it find. I have the bottle for corns they have ever met with. Price 50 cents a box, with directions."

### THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE!

Restores the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embelishes the countenance, removes the fester arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and, tooth ache, eradicates the source from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

Ag. Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have used all of all you sent me, and find the article to be all I professed to be, as those who have used it find. I have the bottle for corns they have ever met with. Price 50 cents a box, with directions."

### DR. RELF'S PILLS For Females!

For Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sticks, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Head Dizziness, Loathing of Food, and Pains of the Stomach, the female system is often deranged by the influence of the blood, which is thick and impure, and the regular habit of the unhealthy female, whose rich and full countenance becomes re-animated, and fresh with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, when they must not be taken. Price \$1.50.

\*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Cursey. For sale with all the other "Cursey Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 89, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Market Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and also, by special appointment, by S. CROCK, & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

### A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER IN VETERATE in one hour's application, DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT, removes the itching, by using this preparation, for pleasesment, safety, expedition, and certainty, and is unrivaled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid in its action, that it is often used to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only!

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety to pregnant females, or to children at the breast. Price 37 cents a box, with ample directions.

### DR. RELF'S Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Lassitude, Headache, Colic, Flatulency, Stomachic, Bilious Affections, &c. To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless. Suffice it to observe, that for relief of the Stomach, Constipation, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those which purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

### CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The relief is IMMEDIATE, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

### DR. RELF'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents. \*None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. Cursey,) by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 89, Court Street, Boston; and by special appointment, by S. CROCK, & CO., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 5 copy

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Porter.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of lands in the town of Porter, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Porter for the year 1856, in their respective sums following, viz:—

Owner's Name	No. of Acres	Value	Tax	Deficient	Sum Total
A 16	100	\$ 3.42			3.42
B 17	100	100 2.28	5.24		7.52
C 18	100	75 1.71	3.73		5.44
D 19	100	100 2.28	5.24		7.52
E 20	25	25 .57	1.26		1.83
F 21	40	40 .91	2.02		2.93
G 22	50	50 1.14			1.14
H 23	100	100 2.28	5.24		7.52
I 24	100	125 2.83	7.56		10.41
J 25	25	25 .57			.57
K 26	63	63 1.55			1.55
L 27	100	150 3.42			3.42
M 28	20	60 1.37	3.02		4.39
N 29	4	50 1.14			1.14
O 30	7	70 .50	1.14		1.14
P 31	5				4.79

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to the undersigned on or before the twenty-third day of March next, 1857, so much of said taxes as will discharge the same will then be sold at Public Auction at the Store of John Higgins, Esq., in said town of Porter, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. A. C. CHASE, Collector of said Porter, Nov. 21, 1856 JIG

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

JOHN JAMESON Administrator of the estate of Richard Heath, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate, Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this notice to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Hiram in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty second day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

CATHERINE BUTTERFIELD named Executrix in a testament of John Butterfield, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate. Ordered, That the said Catherine give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this notice to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

NOTICE.—Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber about the last of September, two Collyer horses, one black and one white and small white in the face, small size, the other a red-gray—large size. Any person who will give information to the subscriber as to the whereabouts of the same, and other particulars, should not be rewarded.

JOHN HOWE, Jr. Paris, Nov. 28, 1856.

### LITERARY UNION: LADY'S BOOK AND Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained his cause, that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Continued that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests of the cause, than by the publication of the Ladies' Book, which he has now secured the valuable aid of MISS SARAH J. HALE, Editor of the Boston Commonwealth, the literary department of the Lady's Book will be greatly improved. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the "Ladies' Book," which has been a periodical of uncommon merit, and which will be continued in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of its numerous friends. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new character, while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. K. Verrill, Mrs. Letitia Stowe, Mrs. P. Gould, Miss C. E. Crook, Miss L. Mendenhall, Mr. S. M. McKenney, Mr. D. D. Joseph, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Morton, Mr. McKim, Mr. T. C. Conner, Mr. Alexander Dimity, Mr. A. M. E. H. Hale, Mr. Burke Foster, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. Wm. E. Burton, Mr. G. Clark, Mr. C. Neal, Dr. H. Thatcher, &c. &c. &c.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has secured the services of original articles from several distinguished writers in Europe; and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable for his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. S. State.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year pointing, and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced; and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long career of years devoted to the publication, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will be associated with him, the Proprietor is confident that he will be able to render the complete satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that filial encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

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Lady's Book and Marryat's Novels, for \$5  
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